

Populations and Samples

A Population is the set of all items or individuals of interest

Examples: All likely voters in the next election

All parts produced today

All sales receipts for November

A Sample is a subset of the population

Examples: 1000 voters selected at random for interview

A few parts selected for destructive testing

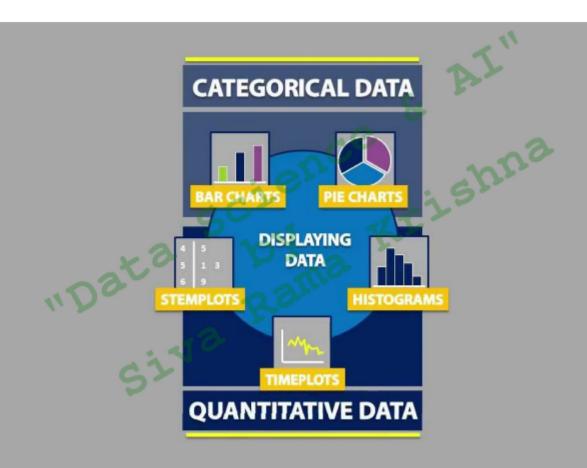
Random receipts selected for audit



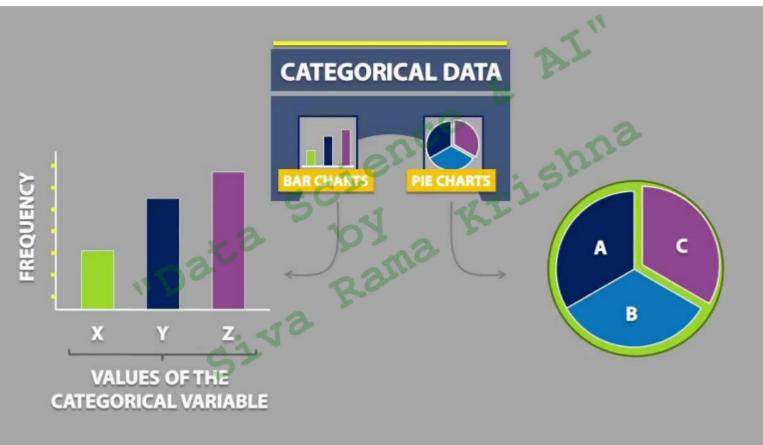
Why Sample?

- Less time consuming than a census
- Less costly to administer than a census
- It is possible to obtain statistical results of a sufficiently high precision based on samples.
- Because the research process is sometimes destructive, the sample can save product
- If accessing the population is impossible; sampling is the only option



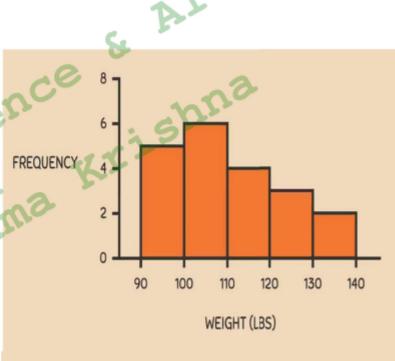










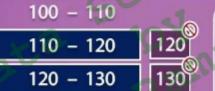




FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION







130 - 140

140 - 150

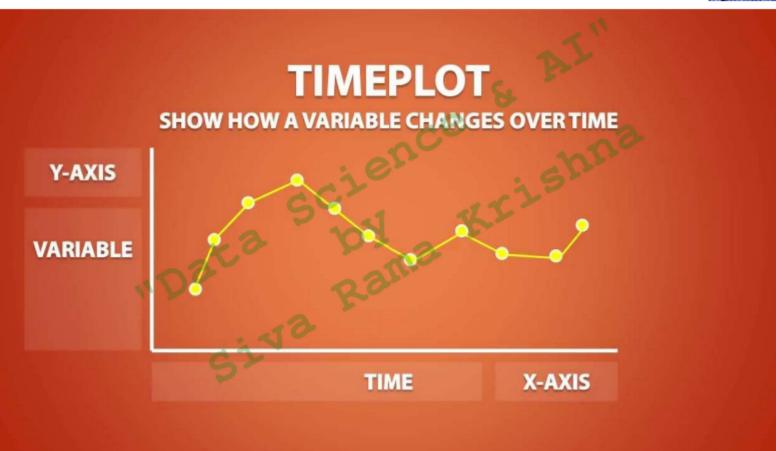
BY CONVENTION, WE SAY THAT EACH INTERVAL DOES NOT INCLUDE THE RIGHT END POINT

O

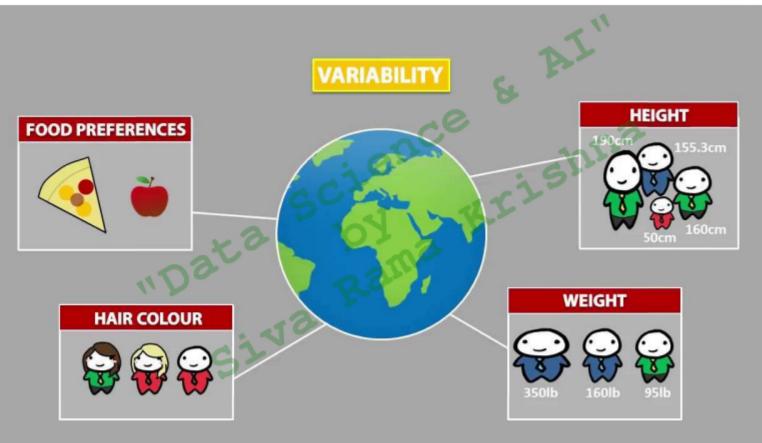














MEASURE

VARIABLE

QUANTITATIVE DATA

DATA THAT IS MEASURED IN NUMBERS. IT
DEALS WITH NUMBERS THAT MAKE SENSE TO
PERFORM ARITHMETIC CALCULATIONS WITH

QUANTITATIVE VARIABLES

HEIGHT
WEIGHT
MIDTERM SCORE

CATEGORICAL DATA

REFERS TO THE VALUES THAT PLACE "THINGS" INTO DIFFERENT GROUPS OR CATEGORIES

CATEGORICAL VARIABLES

HAIR COLOUR
TYPE OF CAT
LETTER GRADE



CATEGORICAL VARIABLE

CATEGORICAL AND ORDINAL

LOGICAL ORDERING TO THE VALUES OF A CATEGORICAL VARIABLE

EX: LETTER GRADE

F C C+ B B+ A A+

CATEGORICAL AND NOMINAL

NO LOGICAL ORDERING TO THE VALUES OF A CATEGORICAL VARIABLE

EX: HAIR COLOUR

RED BLONDE BROWN BLUE



QUANTITATIVE VARIABLE

DISCRETE

REFER TO VARIABLES THAT CAN ONLY BE MEASURED IN CERTAIN NUMBERS

EX: NUMBER OF PETS YOU OWN

0 1 2 30 2.5

CONTINUOUS

REFER TO VARIABLES THAT CAN TAKE ON ANY NUMERICAL VALUE

EX: WEIGHT

105 185 170.683